ATTACHMENT 21

EXHIBIT 2

Case 5:14-cv-05344-BLF Document 508-21 Filed 09/06/16 Page 3 of 13 HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY

1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
3	SAN JOSE DIVISION
4	
	x Case No.
5	: 5:14-cv-05344-BLF (PSG)
	:
6	CISCO SYSTEMS, INC., :
	:
7	Plaintiff, :
	·
8	vs. :
	·
9	ARISTA NETWORKS, INC., :
	:
10	Defendant. :
	÷
11	x
12	
13	VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF GREG SATZ
14	March 23, 2016
15	HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY
16	VOLUME 1
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	Reported by
22	Brooke R. Bohr
23	CSR No. 753
24	Job No 2272380
25	Pages 1 - 168
	Page 1

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1	VIDEOTAPED DEPOSITION OF GREG SATZ,	1	BOISE, IDAHO
2	taken at the instance of the Defendant, at the	2	March 23, 2016, 10:10 a.m.
3 4	offices of TUCKER & ASSOCIATES, 605 W. Fort Street, in the City of Boise, State of Idaho,	3	
5	commencing at 10:10 a.m., on March 23, 2016,	4	THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are now on the record.
6	before Brooke R. Bohr, CSR, RPR, a Notary Public	5	Please note that the microphones are
7	in and for the State of Idaho, pursuant to notice,	6	sensitive and may pick up whispering and private
8 9	and in accordance with the applicable Rules of Civil Procedure.	7	conversations. Please turn off all cell phones or
10	Civil i focculic.	8	place them away from the microphones as they can
11	APPEARANCES	9	interfere with the deposition audio. Recording
12	FOR PLAINTIFF	10	will continue until all parties agree to go off
12	John M. Neukom, Esq.	11	record.
13	QUINN EMAMUEL URQUHART & SULLIVAN LLI 50 California Street, 22nd Floor	12	My name is David Cromwell, representing
14	San Francisco, CA 94111	13	Veritext. The date today is March 23, 2016, and
	(415) 875-6320	14	the time is approximately 10:10 a.m. This
15	johnneukom@quinnemanuel.com	15	deposition is being held at Tucker & Associates
16	FOR DEFENDANT Brian L. Ferrall, Esq.	16	located at 605 West Fort Street, Boise, Idaho
17	KEKER & VAN NEST LLP	17	83702, and is being taken by counsel for the
- '	633 Battery Street	18	defendant.
18	San Francisco, CA 94111	19	The caption of this case is Cisco
10	(415) 391-5400 bferrall@kvn.com	20	Systems, Inc. v. Arista Networks, Inc. This case
19 20	olerran@kvn.com	21	is filed in the United States District Court.
21		22	Northern District of California, San Jose
22		23	Division, Case No. 5:14-CV-05344-BLF PSG. The
23		24	name of the witness is Greg Satz.
24 25		25	At this time, the attorneys present in
23	Page 2	23	Page 4
			<u> </u>
1 2	WITNESS GREG SATZ Page:	1	the room will identify themselves and the parties
3	Examination by Mr. Ferrall 5	2	they represent.
5	Examination by Mr. Neukom 151 Further Examination by Mr. Ferrall 158	3	MR. FERRALL: Brian Ferrall of Keker &
6	Future Examination by Wil. Petran 136	4	Van Nest on behalf of Arista Networks.
_	* * * *	5	MR. NEUKOM: John Neukom for the plaintiff.
8	EXHIBITS	6	THE COURT: Our court reporter, Brooke Bohr,
9		7	representing Veritext, will swear in the witness,
10	Page:	8	and we can proceed.
1	Exhibit 400 Greg Satz LinkedIn 13	9	
	Exhibit 401 "TOPS-20 DECnet-20 Programmers 22	10	GREG SATZ,
13	Guide and Operations Manual"	11	produced as a witness at the instance of the
13	Exhibit 402 One-page Document with 36	12	Defendant, having been first duly sworn, was
14	Bates No. KL-883	13	examined and testified as follows:
13	Exhibit 403 Document Beginning Bates No. 69 ARISTANDCA00022465	14	
16		15	EXAMINATION
17	Exhibit 404 Document Beginning Bates No. 84 CSI-CLI-00359132	16	BY MR. FERRALL:
	Exhibit 405 One-page Document Bates No. 106	17	Q. Good morning, Mr. Satz. Can you please
1	CSI-CLI-00746924	18	state your full name.
10		19	A. Greg Leonard Satz.
19	Exhibit 406 Document Bates No. CSI-CLI-01828732 112		
19 20	Exhibit 406 Document Bates No. CSI-CLI-01828732 112 Through Bates No. CSI-CLI-01828783	20	Q. Mr. Satz, you are not represented by
20	Through Bates No. CSI-CLI-01828783 Exhibit 407 Document Beginning Bates No. 141		Q. Mr. Satz, you are not represented by counsel today; is that right?
20 21	Through Bates No. CSI-CLI-01828783	20	
20 21 22	Through Bates No. CSI-CLI-01828783 Exhibit 407 Document Beginning Bates No. 141 CSI-CLI-01295215 Exhibit 408 Document Beginning Bates No. 143	20 21	counsel today; is that right?
20 21 22 23	Through Bates No. CSI-CLI-01828783 Exhibit 407 Document Beginning Bates No. 141 CSI-CLI-01295215	20 21 22	counsel today; is that right? A. Correct.
20 21 22	Through Bates No. CSI-CLI-01828783 Exhibit 407 Document Beginning Bates No. 141 CSI-CLI-01295215 Exhibit 408 Document Beginning Bates No. 143	20 21 22 23	counsel today; is that right? A. Correct. Q. Have you ever been deposed before?
20 21 22 23 24	Through Bates No. CSI-CLI-01828783 Exhibit 407 Document Beginning Bates No. 141 CSI-CLI-01295215 Exhibit 408 Document Beginning Bates No. 143 CSI-CLI-01295181	20 21 22 23 24	counsel today; is that right? A. Correct. Q. Have you ever been deposed before? A. I have.

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	Inone i com identime		TOTALLETS ETES OF ET
1	you were there?	1	performance, a traffic prioritization. Somebody
2	A. Yes, that's fair to say.	2	else would write that and then have the code that
3	Q. Did you have a role in determining how	3	did that trick, whatever that trick was, and we
4	the command line interface would evolve?	4	didn't have anything to do with that aspect of it
5	MR. NEUKOM: Objection; vague.	5	because that was somebody else's responsibility,
6	Q. BY MR. FERRALL: Yeah. Strike that.	6	somebody else's coding, another manager, another
7	Let me rephrase that.	7	organization within engineering.
8	A. I was going to ask you for a	8	Q. So the commands themselves, would you
9	clarification.	9	consider that part of this API or is that distinct
10	Q. Did you have input into the command	10	from it?
11	line interface?	11	MR. NEUKOM: Objection; vague and compound.
12	A. Yeah. I was going to draw a	12	Q. BY MR. FERRALL: Meaning the words of
13	distinction for the benefit of that. So the	13	the command itself, is that
14	command line interface is a generic term, isn't	14	A. Was content.
15	descriptive enough, because there's the content of	15	Q. That's content, not the API part?
16	it and there's the mechanics of it. So for the	16	A. Right.
17	purpose of answering, I had some responsibility	17	Q. All right.
18	for the mechanics of it; the content of it was	18	A. The code itself that did the parsing
19	distributed around the engineering organization in	19	was ultimately what Terry Slattery and Rob Widmer
20	an effort to deliver services and products.	20	and other folks redesigned.
21	Q. Okay. Can you help me understand	21	Q. Let's go back a little bit to your
22	what explain a little more what the difference	22	pre-Cisco employment history. Can you summarize
23	is between the mechanics and the content?	23	that for me, please.
24	A. So everyone knows these days the term	24	A. I mean, how far back do we want to go?
25	API, application programming interface. That's	25	Q. Well, just just in terms of the
	Page 10		Page 12
1	probably the closest generic term that would	1	places you've worked. If you could list where you
2	describe the mechanics. We would provide a way	2	worked after from college on.
3	other people could add a command, provide hooks	3	A. So, technically, my first job out of
4	back to code they would write. And so the what	4	college after my undergraduate degree was New York
5	we call the parser itself would then take textual	5	University Graduate School of Business; I then
6	tokens, process them, and ultimately get some code	6	transferred to Menlo Park to SRI International;
7	executed. And we didn't have to know what code	7	and from there to Stanford University; and from
8	that was, that was for some other programmer to	8	there to Cisco.
9	use the API, but it was my group's organizational	9	Q. Okay.
10	responsibility or basically, Cisco had	10	(Discussion off the record.)
11	thousands of things swirling around and thousands	11	(Exhibit 400 marked.)
12	of things constantly hitting it every few weeks.	12	Q. BY MR. FERRALL: So, Mr. Satz, as
13	So you would just start picking things up and	13	Mr. Neukom predicted, I presented to you a
14	start doing them. And so I think I just picked	14	printout of what I believe is your LinkedIn
15	the parser up and started doing it.	15	profile; is that right?
16	Q. So would the parser be part of the	16	A. Yes, it sure looks like me.
17	mechanics, what you refer to as the "mechanics"?	17	Q. All right. Okay. And is do you
18	A. Yes, or the API. Basically, how you	18	keep this relatively up to date?
19	write a command.	19	A. Not very consistently, no.
20	Q. I see. All right. And then when you	20	Q. Okay. All right. I just I wanted
21	refer to the content of the command line	21	to mark it for the sake of seeing if this it
22	interface, can you give me some examples of that?	22	helps put dates on your various pre-Cisco
23	A. Sure. The show process command or if	23	employment.
24	you were using some sort of tunnel or security	24	A. Yeah, this is this is a good
25	filter that you would block or permit or enhance	25	rendition.
	Page 11		Page 13

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1	"Stanford Ethertip/Gateway User and Configuration	1	Q. This was a begins a section called
2	Guide."	2	"privileged commands." Do you see that?
3	A. Yeah.	3	A. Um-hum. I do.
4	Q. Had you ever seen this before?	4	Q. And were you aware of a privileged mode
5	A. I'm sure I have. I don't have a	5	in this in the TIP Gateway?
6	recollection of it, and I don't remember this date	6	A. Sure.
7	at all. This is a pretty late date.	7	Q. Explain what was the purpose of the
8	Q. Do you know Glenn Truitt?	8	privilege mode there.
9	A. I do.	9	A. It mimicked the TOPS-20 style of
10	Q. What did he work on at Stanford?	10	parsing, and it there were commands that people
11	A. I no longer remember. I do know that	11	would use to just have the device do what it does
12	he had his hands in this software, but a lot of	12	day-to-day, and there were commands that
13	people did. Jeffrey Mobile, Benji Levy. This	13	administrators or users who needed to maintain the
14	was this code was a lot of research work. And	14	device in the network would use. And so privilege
15	so if one of the graduate students felt there was	15	commands were the latter set, and TOPS-20 had a
16	an application they wanted to experiment with,	16	very similar model.
17	this really was the beginning of what then became	17	Q. And this document says in the I
18	the multi-protocol router and Cisco's router.	18	guess in the second sentence, it's or I'll read
19	So oh, yeah, there's some really old really	19	the first sentence also: There's a second set of
20	old stuff here.	20	commands available to the Ethertip user. The two
21	Q. Did you become familiar with some of	21	command levels are disjoint. That is, the
22	the commands from this device?	22	privileged mode is not a superset of the normal
23	A. Yes.	23	mode.
24	Q. Yeah? How did you become familiar with	24	Do you see that?
25	it?	25	A. Um-hum.
23	Page 26	23	Page 28
1		1 1	
1	A. Well, we were users of these devices	1	Q. So what did you understand to be the
2	when I the state of the art back then, before	2	purpose of the normal mode, then, as opposed to
2 3	when I the state of the art back then, before there were all of these computers and laptops, is	2 3	purpose of the normal mode, then, as opposed to the privileged mode?
2 3 4	when I the state of the art back then, before there were all of these computers and laptops, is you used a basic terminal with RS232 into some	2 3 4	purpose of the normal mode, then, as opposed to the privileged mode? A. Day-to-day users don't need privileged
2 3 4 5	when I the state of the art back then, before there were all of these computers and laptops, is you used a basic terminal with RS232 into some device that converted the commands into network	2 3 4 5	purpose of the normal mode, then, as opposed to the privileged mode? A. Day-to-day users don't need privileged mode. They go in, they make their connections,
2 3 4 5 6	when I the state of the art back then, before there were all of these computers and laptops, is you used a basic terminal with RS232 into some device that converted the commands into network protocols and used that across the network to talk	2 3 4 5 6	purpose of the normal mode, then, as opposed to the privileged mode? A. Day-to-day users don't need privileged mode. They go in, they make their connections, they do what they do to get their work done, and
2 3 4 5 6 7	when I the state of the art back then, before there were all of these computers and laptops, is you used a basic terminal with RS232 into some device that converted the commands into network protocols and used that across the network to talk to mainframes. That was state of the art.	2 3 4 5 6 7	purpose of the normal mode, then, as opposed to the privileged mode? A. Day-to-day users don't need privileged mode. They go in, they make their connections, they do what they do to get their work done, and that's the extent of their relationship to the
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	when I the state of the art back then, before there were all of these computers and laptops, is you used a basic terminal with RS232 into some device that converted the commands into network protocols and used that across the network to talk to mainframes. That was state of the art. So on my desk at Stanford and at SRI	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	purpose of the normal mode, then, as opposed to the privileged mode? A. Day-to-day users don't need privileged mode. They go in, they make their connections, they do what they do to get their work done, and that's the extent of their relationship to the software.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	when I the state of the art back then, before there were all of these computers and laptops, is you used a basic terminal with RS232 into some device that converted the commands into network protocols and used that across the network to talk to mainframes. That was state of the art. So on my desk at Stanford and at SRI was these computers that were just terminals. They all they did was take a capture of keypress and generate a character. And that	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	purpose of the normal mode, then, as opposed to the privileged mode? A. Day-to-day users don't need privileged mode. They go in, they make their connections, they do what they do to get their work done, and that's the extent of their relationship to the software. The people who administer the device and who might need to add a new feature or upgrade the software would have to use privileged mode.
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1	A. It gave the device the ability to	1	just some here I don't I have no recollection
2	decide what data flows it would allow through or	2	of.
3	prevent, and/or connections that people could make	3	Q. Had you ever heard of or used show
4	to the box. So if, for example, your department	4	commands in any context before you went to Cisco?
5	wasn't allowed to use this particular box, we	5	A. Every computer has show commands. I
6	could create an access.list so you couldn't use	6	mean every operating system had used the word
7	it.	7	"show" as a way to convey internal information
8	Q. Was to your knowledge, was	8	outward.
9	access.list used in any other operating systems or	9	Q. What about banner, which, by the way,
10	softwares, software?	10	I see at the bottom of Page 8 of Exhibit 36. But
11	MR. NEUKOM: Objection; foundation.	11	my question is more general, which is were you
12	THE WITNESS: I can't say I've ever seen	12	aware of a banner command before you went to
13	access.list before this application.	13	Cisco?
14	Q. BY MR. FERRALL: The next command here	14	A. I don't remember. I had used, by then,
15	is it says "arp.table." What is that, do you	15	anywhere from 15 to 20 different operating
16	know?	16	systems. And so I banner doesn't stand out as
17	A. Yes, address resolution protocol. So	17	anything.
18	that was the mechanism that computers used to	18	Q. If I could ask you to look at Page 13
19	discover each other's I'm going to get really	19	of this exhibit, Exhibit 36. Do you see on that
20	boring here 48-bit ethernet address and match	20	page there are a number of commands that have in
21	it to their 32-bit IP address.	21	brackets the word "no" before the command?
22	Q. And was the address resolution protocol	22	A. Um-hum. I do.
23	something that was known outside of the Stanford	23	Q. Do you know what that means?
24	network context?	24	A. It is an optional keyword.
25	A. Oh, yes, it was a standard.	25	Q. And what does it do? What function
	Page 30		Page 32
1	MR. NEUKOM: Objection; lack of foundation,	1	does it serve?
1 2	MR. NEUKOM: Objection; lack of foundation, calls for speculation.	1 2	A. Excuse me. Optional keywords just
	calls for speculation. Q. BY MR. FERRALL: Now, don't worry, I'm	_	A. Excuse me. Optional keywords just allow you to include them or not include them. So
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1	did, while it had the same capability, was more	1	evolved. And I can't speak to that as much.
2	robust, had a higher performance capability.	2	Q. BY MR. FERRALL: Okay. But
3	Because as the networks evolved, you needed to be	3	A. But managing that was important.
4	able to push data faster. And Stanford's code was	4	Q. And just by way of example, you
5	basic. It was there to just move the data, not	5	mentioned IGRP.
6	move it with the requirements that the next few	6	A. Um-hum.
7	years dictated. And a lot of what Kirk did was to	7	Q. And that was a technology that Cisco
8	create high-speed interfaces, and that's what	8	chose to keep proprietary, right?
9	Wellfleet showed up to compete on was could they	9	A. Yes.
10	go faster than Cisco. And it created an arms	10	Q. All right. And there were other
11	race, as it were. Who could go faster.	11	technologies that Cisco was involved in
12	Q. Now, you mentioned IETF, and I think	12	developing, like BGP, for example?
13	earlier today you mentioned RFCs. Can you tell me	13	A. Right.
14	what an RFC is?	14	Q. And that Cisco chose to publish RFCs
15	A. Request for comments.	15	about, right?
16	Q. And what's the purpose of a request for	16	A. Well, Cisco didn't publish the RFCs.
17	comment?	17	Cisco a person like Kirk might be a part of the
18	A. To create a protocol definition or	18	team that developed BGP and then Kirk would have
19	solution and to publish it as a request for	19	his name on it with a Cisco title, but it wasn't
20	comments in an effort to move it forward as a	20	Cisco, it was actually Kirk. And the RFC itself
21	proposed solution and a trial solution and then a	21	is an open document. So just to make that
22	committed solution, as the solution progressed	22	distinction.
23	through a community and an implementation and a	23	If there was a protocol that showed up
24	trial and then some feedback. So it was an	24	from the IETF, Cisco was typically involved.
25	engineering group. Their goal was to deliver	25	Q. And what was your involvement in
	Page 66		Page 68
1	something working. Companies would try to use it	1	IETF in IETF? Did you
1 2	something working. Companies would try to use it as to competitive advantages. But the	1 2	IETF in IETF? Did you A. I would go to the meetings and attend
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2 3 4	as to competitive advantages. But the standards body existed to create a level playing field.	2 3 4	A. I would go to the meetings and attend various functions and decide, based on the software responsibility I had, to participate in
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1 called an SNMP community. 2 Q. And do you remember any particular 3 parts that you contributed, specifically? 4 A. I think I did an RFC for a MIB for 5 CLNS, another protocol stack that since 6 disappeared. 7 Q. Was there a have you ever heard of 8 the term "SNMP server"? 9 A. Oh, the command line, parsed for the	
3 parts that you contributed, specifically? 4 A. I think I did an RFC for a MIB for 5 CLNS, another protocol stack that since 6 disappeared. 7 Q. Was there a have you ever heard of 8 the term "SNMP server"? 9 A. Oh, the command line, parsed for the	
4 Q. Is that consistent with your definition 5 CLNS, another protocol stack that since 6 disappeared. 7 Q. Was there a have you ever heard of 8 the term "SNMP server"? 9 A. Oh, the command line, parsed for the	
5 CLNS, another protocol stack that since 6 disappeared. 7 Q. Was there a have you ever heard of 8 the term "SNMP server"? 9 A. Oh, the command line, parsed for the 9 SNMP community that you just described? 6 A. Yeah. It's more mind-numbing when you see it in words. 8 Q. I couldn't agree more. 9 A. Yeah. It turns out a lot of these	
6 disappeared. 7 Q. Was there a have you ever heard of 8 the term "SNMP server"? 9 A. Oh, the command line, parsed for the 9 A. Yeah. It's more mind-numbing when you receive it in words. 8 Q. I couldn't agree more. 9 A. Yeah. It turns out a lot of these	ı
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A. Oh, the command line, parsed for the 9 A. Yeah. It turns out a lot of these	
yeah configuration? Um-hum. Yes, I created 10 things are written to be really obtuse. They are	
11 not intended to be obtuse, but they have a	
Q. What's is there such a thing as an 12 structure to them that when you turn it into	
SNMP server, or what does that term mean? 13 English or a simple picture it takes a lot of this	
A. Wow. 14 out. They tried to make a more generic	
MR. NEUKOM: Objection; lack of foundation, 15 mathematical underpinning to a mapping that add	bé
calls for opinion testimony. 16 a level of complexity that just ultimately wasn't	
THE WITNESS: I think all of that code is 17 necessary. But they were trying to be very	
gone now. The SNMP server was the way to tell the 18 flexible.	
19 router software that it was to be an SNMP it Q. Okay. But this notion of community as	
was to start the SNMP protocol. So it would then 20 described in the Exhibit 403 is the same as the	
begin to listen to and process SNMP packets. And 21 community that you understood when you	
22 it was probably one of the first commands 22 A. I made the implementation simpler	
23 implemented as part of this RFC to implement it 23 because of adding a whole layer. The idea, if I	
24 and create an SNMP protocol within the Cisco 24 can remember any of this craziness, is that you	
25 software. 25 would have a table of no different than a	
Page 70 Page	<u>/2</u>)
MR. NEUKOM: And, Brian, I rescind my prior 1 database in today's language and you could be	
2 objection. Pardon me. 2 able pull out individual things. And so they	
THE WITNESS: Hey, just because I write it, 3 wanted to be able to map authorizations to	
4 doesn't mean I'm the expert. 4 individual entries in the database. And the	
MR. FERRALL: You can't you can't 5 implementation I did was to make it an all or	
6 rescind. No rescinding objections, Mr. Neukom. 6 nothing. Because if somebody wanted that level	f
Q. BY MR. FERRALL: What's what's the 7 specificity they'd ask for it and then we'd go	
8 notion of community in the context of SNMP? 8 back and put all that crazy complexity into the	
9 A. After a while, you start running out of 9 code. But just because the standard made it that	
words, so you pick one that tries to create a 10 flexible we weren't going to go that far. It was	
sense of purpose. And so "community" was an 11 an engineering choice and cost benefit.	
attempt to describe a collection of users who 12 Yeah, I don't know if you've ever heard	
would have a specific purpose with respect to 13 of Vint Cerf?	
using the protocol. It was nothing more than an 24 Q. Sure.	
authorization or an access. A password, as it 15 A. So one of the more inspiring aspects of	
16 were. 16 this work, we had three different protocols	
16 this work, we had three different protocols 17 Q. So if you look at Page 7 of this 18 this work, we had three different protocols compete to be the network management RFC, and	sq
	50
Q. So if you look at Page 7 of this 17 compete to be the network management RFC, and	
17 Q. So if you look at Page 7 of this 18 Exhibit 403. 19 Compete to be the network management RFC, and there was just three groups of engineers that were	
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17 compete to be the network management RFC, and 18 Exhibit 403. 18 Exhibit 403. 19 MR. NEUKOM: Sorry. Which page are we on? 20 MR. FERRALL: Page 7. 17 compete to be the network management RFC, and there was just three groups of engineers that were not happy, or wanted their choice. And I watched 20 Vint come in and broker a mediate, and I had	
17 Compete to be the network management RFC, and there was just three groups of engineers that were not happy, or wanted their choice. And I watched 20 MR. FERRALL: Page 7. 21 Q. BY MR. FERRALL: If you see under 17 compete to be the network management RFC, and there was just three groups of engineers that were not happy, or wanted their choice. And I watched 20 Vint come in and broker a mediate, and I had never seen that kind of mediation happen before,	
17 Compete to be the network management RFC, and 18 Exhibit 403. 18 Exhibit 403. 19 MR. NEUKOM: Sorry. Which page are we on? 20 MR. FERRALL: Page 7. 21 Q. BY MR. FERRALL: If you see under 22 Section 3.2.5, Definition of Administrative 21 compete to be the network management RFC, and there was just three groups of engineers that were not happy, or wanted their choice. And I watched 20 vint come in and broker a mediate, and I had never seen that kind of mediation happen before, 21 let alone difficult engineers. And so it was a	
17 Q. So if you look at Page 7 of this 18 Exhibit 403. 19 MR. NEUKOM: Sorry. Which page are we on? 20 MR. FERRALL: Page 7. 21 Q. BY MR. FERRALL: If you see under 22 Section 3.2.5, Definition of Administrative 23 Relationships, and then the second paragraph there 25 Compete to be the network management RFC, and there was just three groups of engineers that were not happy, or wanted their choice. And I watched 20 Vint come in and broker a mediate, and I had 21 never seen that kind of mediation happen before, 22 let alone difficult engineers. And so it was a 23 very inspiring time to watch somebody. And the	

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1	were willing to listen to his know. So I	1	that one little line of parsing, no. I mean
2	that's a really good story about Vint.	2	overall the task was probably two to three months
3	Q. Well, on this issue of SNMP community,	3	to do the full SNMP stack.
4	do you remember how this discussion came about in	_	Q. Okay. And how long did it take you to
5	the context of the IETF working group?	5	come up with the names for the commands for the
6	A. What happened with this protocol is	6	for SNMP functionality?
7	these four people went off and created this,	7	A. 15 seconds, conceptually, five seconds.
8	brought it back to the IETF and said we should use	8	I mean, this is the name, type it in, move on.
9	this. And it was actually done at the behest of	9	Q. And to be clear, though, the original
10	the mediation result by Vint to say, okay, we're	10	parser on the first generation of Cisco products,
11	going to take all of these ideas that you have for	11	that was already written by the time you joined;
12	all of your different proposals and we're going to	12	is that right?
13	bring it down to this. So they went and did this.	13	A. Well, the EtherTIP-style parser, to use
14	So it was really done in a small group of these	14	this document as a basis, wasn't a parser in a
15	four, maybe a half-dozen people, published this	15	sense that it had a common code base. It was just
16	document and then they brought it back to the IETF	16	individual programming statements to consume
17	to ratify or get the feedback loop that the IETF	17	tokens. So the distinction being there's a bunch
18	is.	18	of subtertians (sp) whose job it is to do
19	So the communities were intended to be	19	something versus individual lines of code
20	a very flexible generic solution to an access	20	scattered thousands of places that consumed tokens
21	mechanism as they wrote it.	21	that parse. So that was the EtherTIP style and
22	Q. Okay. And so you you implemented a	22	then Terry Slattery and Widmer put it together in
23	simpler version	23	a common set of code and created data structures
24	A. A subset.	24	and a programming interface and documentation on
25	Q of the community that these four	25	how to use it.
	Page 74		Page 76
1	authors had proposed.	1	So by the time I don't remember
1 2	authors had proposed. A. Yeah. Exactly. And that was in this	1 2	So by the time I don't remember where SNMP falls within that. And I can't
			-
2	A. Yeah. Exactly. And that was in this	2	where SNMP falls within that. And I can't
2 3	A. Yeah. Exactly. And that was in this '89 timeframe. Since then the code has been	2 3	where SNMP falls within that. And I can't remember when I typed it in, if I was typing it
2 3 4	A. Yeah. Exactly. And that was in this '89 timeframe. Since then the code has been that I wrote has been thrown out and they bought a	2 3 4	where SNMP falls within that. And I can't remember when I typed it in, if I was typing it into the old style or Slattery had already done
2 3 4 5	A. Yeah. Exactly. And that was in this '89 timeframe. Since then the code has been that I wrote has been thrown out and they bought a third party, I think from Mr. Case. I think Cisco	2 3 4 5	where SNMP falls within that. And I can't remember when I typed it in, if I was typing it into the old style or Slattery had already done his work. Do you have a date for Slattery's
2 3 4 5 6	A. Yeah. Exactly. And that was in this '89 timeframe. Since then the code has been that I wrote has been thrown out and they bought a third party, I think from Mr. Case. I think Cisco went and bought his software and just got a whole bunch of new features instead of writing it themselves and moved on. And I have no idea what	2 3 4 5 6	where SNMP falls within that. And I can't remember when I typed it in, if I was typing it into the old style or Slattery had already done his work. Do you have a date for Slattery's Q. Yeah. And that's what I was just
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	A. Yeah. Exactly. And that was in this '89 timeframe. Since then the code has been that I wrote has been thrown out and they bought a third party, I think from Mr. Case. I think Cisco went and bought his software and just got a whole bunch of new features instead of writing it themselves and moved on. And I have no idea what those parse commands look like. I don't even think I've I still run a Cisco router, and I don't think I've enabled SNMP. Q. So in implementing, for example, the SNMP server community function, were you responsible either directly or indirectly for implementing the functional code? A. I was. Q. All right. And was that directly?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	where SNMP falls within that. And I can't remember when I typed it in, if I was typing it into the old style or Slattery had already done his work. Do you have a date for Slattery's Q. Yeah. And that's what I was just looking for. I don't A. Yeah, because I think I I think these commands were before Slattery's work, because I was a manager by then when I got Slattery to redo the parser. Q. Right. And I will want to get to that. I've got to dig documents out. But at 1990, 1991, does that sound about right A. Yeah. Q for Terry Slattery's work? A. Yeah. This was the late '80s, yeah.
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2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	A. Yeah. Exactly. And that was in this '89 timeframe. Since then the code has been that I wrote has been thrown out and they bought a third party, I think from Mr. Case. I think Cisco went and bought his software and just got a whole bunch of new features instead of writing it themselves and moved on. And I have no idea what those parse commands look like. I don't even think I've I still run a Cisco router, and I don't think I've enabled SNMP. Q. So in implementing, for example, the SNMP server community function, were you responsible either directly or indirectly for implementing the functional code? A. I was. Q. All right. And was that directly? Were you actually writing that A. I wrote the code. Q. You wrote the code? A. The first version, yes. Q. And for that function, do you have any sense of how long it took you to write that code?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	where SNMP falls within that. And I can't remember when I typed it in, if I was typing it into the old style or Slattery had already done his work. Do you have a date for Slattery's Q. Yeah. And that's what I was just looking for. I don't A. Yeah, because I think I I think these commands were before Slattery's work, because I was a manager by then when I got Slattery to redo the parser. Q. Right. And I will want to get to that. I've got to dig documents out. But at 1990, 1991, does that sound about right A. Yeah. Q for Terry Slattery's work? A. Yeah. This was the late '80s, yeah. Q. Okay. And while we're there, am I right that you were the person who hired Terry, right? A. I did. Q. Okay. All right. We'll come back to that in a little bit.

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	service. And so I called them a server, like you would on an operating system running as a separate process. So it was just a distinction I happened to use just from where I had come from. Q. In the Unix context, what how was that manifest itself, or what's an example of that in the Unix context? A. Well, Unix is what is on these phones. It is Linux. It is just the next generation of	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	anymore. Q. So am I right, then, that "monitor" in the command terminal monitor refers to monitoring the bug diagnostics? A. It is actually monitoring anything that gets printed to the console port. Q. Okay. A. Which the important stuff was the diagnostics. It is the old world screen sharing
10	it. And so it is any arbitrary process running in	10	of today.
11	the background that people might call a demon that	11	Q. And did you write the code to implement
12	provides a service. I mean you your you go	12	that feature?
13	to the web, you're talking to a web server. It	13	A. Yes.
14	just happens to be a dash in the configuration	14	Q. When did you do that, approximately?
15	language.	15	A. Wherever it shows up in the manuals.
16	Q. Right.	16	Q. Early, early years?
17 18	A. Maybe that helps with the modern analysis in comparison, as opposed to a routing	17 18	A. Yeah, because we needed that to help
19	protocol or a switching engine or a link layer,	19	improve our proficiency to debug so we didn't have to be at the office.
20	like an ARP. I mean, there's all these different	20	Q. And how did you come upon the selection
21	components.	21	of the command terminal monitor for that?
22	Q. Okay. I think we can put that aside.	22	A. The same expediency I did all of them:
23	So are you familiar with the terminal	23	Monitor, sounds good, next.
24	monitor command?	24	Q. Okay.
25	A. Yes.	25	A. Yeah. Unless Kirk didn't like my
	Page 98		Page 100
1	Q. And do you know the origins of that?	1	choice, I think it was just whatever that struck
2	A. I think I wrote it.	2	me as a as what it did as I could perceive it
3	Q. Okay. What function does the terminal	3	from the point of view at the time.
4	monitor command invoke?	4	Q. Have you ever heard of the term
5	A. I now use it without thinking. So the	5	well, strike that.
6	ability to figure out what's happening in a piece		
7		6	Have you ever heard of people in your
	of software requires some diagnostics. And so we	7	field characterizing a command as a "generic
8	created a lot of debug commands that would print	7 8	field characterizing a command as a "generic command"?
9	created a lot of debug commands that would print out the debugging. The debugging typically only	7 8 9	field characterizing a command as a "generic command"? A. Yes.
9 10	created a lot of debug commands that would print out the debugging. The debugging typically only went to the console which, in the good old big	7 8 9 10	field characterizing a command as a "generic command"? A. Yes. Q. What does that mean to you?
9 10 11	created a lot of debug commands that would print out the debugging. The debugging typically only went to the console which, in the good old big iron hardware, wasn't a bitmap display, but just	7 8 9 10 11	field characterizing a command as a "generic command"? A. Yes. Q. What does that mean to you? A. Like "show." It is everywhere.
9 10 11 12	created a lot of debug commands that would print out the debugging. The debugging typically only went to the console which, in the good old big iron hardware, wasn't a bitmap display, but just an RS-232 port, and usually it was hooked to a	7 8 9 10 11 12	field characterizing a command as a "generic command"? A. Yes. Q. What does that mean to you? A. Like "show." It is everywhere. Q. And how would you contrast that concept
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1 Q. Veah. 2 A. I wasn't hands-on at that point. 3 Q. Okay. 4 A. There are generations of people who went not not do that stuff. 6 Q. So, Mr. Yeager - you're not 7 Mr. Yeager. I was looking at 8 Mr. Satz, do you own Cisco stock 9 anymore? 10 A. No. Well, I probably have some shares 10 A. No. Well, I probably have some shares 11 in a retirement account, I think. So, yeah, I 12 probably have a few, but not a lot. 12 probably have a few, but not a lot. 13 quantity of you own any Arista stock? 14 A. No. I have stayed out of the 15 technology buying. I had enough risk in that. 16 Q. That's a wise move for the past six 7 months, right? 18 A. Well, pick your time. 19 Q. Right. Okay. 19 Did you - have you spoken to anyone 21 in-house at Cisco, employee at Cisco, about this 2 case? 23 A. Kirk. After Morgridge, I had dinner with him, and then I had dinner with him again a 25 few weeks ago. Both times it came up both times 5 few weeks ago. Both times it came up both times 5 few weeks ago. Both times it came up to both times 5 few weeks ago. Both times it came up to both times 6 few was commenting on it, "Yeah, he really wanted to tell you stuff, but he really kept his mouth 8 shut." Yeah, that was - he's smart. 10 We're getting to the end of the day. It's not working as well. 2 Q. Anyone other than Mr. Lougheed? 1 A. Farnail with Terry Yeager. I think I 2 Q. Anyone other than Mr. Lougheed? 1 in his way. I think that's about it. 14 touched Tony Li on Facebook. He just said 'yep' 15 in his way. I think that's about it. 14 touched Tony Li on Facebook. He just said 'yep' 15 in his way. I think that's about it. 15 MR. NEUKOM: 1 have a few. 21 THE WITNESS: Please. 22 MR. NEUKOM: 23 HBY MR. NEUKOM: 24 Little failer today, I think you Page 151				
2 A. A. There are generations of people who 3 went on to do that stuff. 4 A. There are generations of people who 5 went on to do that stuff. 5 Q. So, Mr. Yeager. I was looking at 8 Mr. Satz, do you own Cisco stock 8 anymore? 10 A. No. Well, I probably have some shares 11 in a retirement account, I think. So, yeah, I probably have a few, but not a lot. 12 probably have a few, but not a lot. 13 Q. Do you own any Arista stock? 14 A. No. I have stayed out of the technology buying. I had enough risk in that. 15 technology buying. I had enough risk in that. 16 Q. That's a wise move for the past six months, right? 17 months, right? 18 A. Well, pick your time. 19 Q. Right. Okay. 10 John and then I had dinner with him again a few weeks ago. Both times it came up both times few weeks ago. Both times it came up both times few weeks ago. Both times it came up both times few weeks ago. Both times it came up both times a few weeks ago. Both times it came up both times a few weeks ago. Both times it came up both times few weeks ago. Both times it came up both times few weeks ago. Both times it came up both times few weeks ago. Both times it came up both times few weeks ago. Both times it came up both times few weeks ago. Both times it came up both times few weeks ago. Both times it came up both times few weeks ago. Both times it came up both times few weeks ago. Both times it came up both times few weeks ago. Both times it came up both times few weeks ago. Both times it came up both times few weeks ago. Both times it came up both times few weeks ago. Both times it came up to the most of the few was commenting on it, "Yeah, he really well to tell you stuff, but he really kept his mouth shut" Yeah, that was — he's smart. 19 We're getting to the end of the day. It's not working as well. 20 Q. Anyone other than Mr. Lougheed? 31 A. E-mail with Terry Yeager. I think I to touched Tony Li on Facebook. He just said "yep" in his way. I think that's about it. 32 Q. Thank you. 33 EXAMINATION 34 BY MR. NEUKOM: I have a few. 34 Little S	1	Q. Yeah.	1	testified that you don't remember any instances,
3	2	-	2	-
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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	Exhibit 405 is a one-page document marked CSI-CLI-00746924. Exhibit 406 begins CSI-CLI-01828732, and for this document I'll read the last number because I think we're all unclear whether it is one versus multiple documents. This ends with Bates stamp CSI-CLI-01828783. Exhibit 407 begins Bates stamp CSI-CLI-01295215. And Exhibit 408 begins CSI-CLI-01295181. MR. NEUKOM: Thanks all. MR. FERRALL: Agreed. Thank you. (The deposition concluded at 3:31 p.m.) -00000-	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	I, BROOKE R. BOHR, a Notary Public in and for the State of Idaho, do hereby certify: That prior to being examined, the witness named in the foregoing deposition was by me duly sworn to testify the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; That said deposition was taken down by me in shorthand at the time and place therein named and thereafter reduced into typewriting under my direction, and that the foregoing transcript contains a full, true, and verbatim record of the said deposition. I further certify that I have no interest in the event of the action. WITNESS my hand and seal March 30, 2016.
23	Page 166	23	Page 168
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	VERIFICATION I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on		
25	Page 167		